

General Application Requirements (FINAL)

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Version # _____

APP # 700405

Agency Information

(Carefully read the instructions before completing this form)

1. Agency Information

- a. Agency Name BLM - Eagle Lake Field Office
- b. Organizational Unit
- c. Address 2950 Riverside Drive
- e. City Susanville State CA Zip 96130
- f. Federal Id Number 53-0257045 DUNS Number
- g. Agency fiscal year (beginning month and day) October-01
- h. Agency Type (Please check one)
- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="radio"/> City | <input type="radio"/> County | <input type="radio"/> U.S. Forest Service |
| <input type="radio"/> U.S. Forest Service - Patrol District | <input checked="" type="radio"/> U.S. Bureau of Land Management | <input type="radio"/> Other Federal Agency |
| <input type="radio"/> Federally Recognized Native American Tribe | <input type="radio"/> Educational Institution | <input type="radio"/> Nonprofit Organization - 501(c)(3) status only |
| <input type="radio"/> State Agency | <input type="radio"/> District | |

2. Project Information

- a. Project Name General Application Requirements
- b. Is implementing agency same as Agency (Please select Yes or No) ☒ Yes ☐ No
- c. Implementing Agency Name
- d. Amount of Funds Requested Project Cost

Project Request(s) Summary

#	Project Type	Project Title	Grant Request	Match	Total Project Cost
1	G09-01-08-A01	Fort Sage SRMA Acquisition	172,000	57,000	229,000
2	G09-01-08-G01	Ground Operations- Fort Sage SRMA	43,000	16,000	59,000
3	G09-01-08-L01	Law Enforcement- Eagle Lake Field Office	28,000	12,000	40,000
4		TOTAL	243,000	85,000	328,000

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3. Contact

a. Authorized Representative

Name	Dayne Barron				
Title	Manager				
Mailing Address	2950 Riverside Drive				
City	Susanville	State	ca	Zip	96130
Telephone	(530) 257-0456 - 252-5374			Fax	(530) 257-4831 - 252-5374
E-mail Address	d1barron@blm.gov				

b. Project Administrator

Name	Marisa Williams				
Title	OHV Specialist				
Mailing Address	2950 Riverside Drive				
City	Susanville	State	CA	Zip	96130
Telephone	(530) 257-0456 - 252-5303			Fax	
E-mail Address	Marisa_Williams@ca.blm.gov				

Location Map

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A. Location Map

Attachments:

[General Location Map](#)

Equipment Inventory

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APP # 700405

A. Equipment Inventory

Has your agency purchased any Equipment with OHV Trust Funds within the last five (5) ☐ Yes ☒ No
years? (Please select Yes or No)

#	Item Description	Make	Model	Model Year	Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) or Serial Number	Project Agreement Number

Habitat Management Program (HMP)

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PART 1 - ITEM 1. DETERMINE THE NEED FOR FULL FULL HABITAT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (HMP)

All Applicants submitting Projects involving Ground Disturbing Activities are subject to HMP requirements. The HMP must cover the combined Project Area of all proposed Projects with Ground Disturbing Activities.

Applicants able to certify that none of the proposed activities listed in the Application in areas open to legal OHV Recreation contain any risk factors to special-status species and/or sensitive habitats shall submit only HMP Part 1. Applicants who cannot certify that the proposed activities listed in the Application in areas open to legal OHV Recreation do not contain any risk factors to special-status species and/or sensitive habitats shall submit HMP Parts 1 and 2.

1. Do any of your proposed projects involve Ground Disturbing Activities? (Please select ☒ Yes ☐ No Yes or No)
2. Can the Applicant certify that none of the proposed Projects with Ground Disturbing Activities in areas open to legal OHV Recreation contain any risk factors to special-status species and/or sensitive habitats? (If you checked 'Yes', you are done with HMP) (Please select Yes or No) ☐ Yes ☒ No

PART 2 - RISK ANALYSIS, MANAGEMENT PROGRAM AND REPORTING

PART 2 - Section I. Summary of HMP Changes

Has the Applicant previously submitted a HMP Part 2 that is currently in use in the proposed Project Area? (Please select Yes or No) ☒ Yes ☐ No

Table 1 - Summary of HMP Changes

Changes from Previous Year	Section Where Change Occurs
No substantial changes have occurred. Some minor changes have occurred therefore tables 1-8 were re-submitted. Section III was also re-submitted with updated maps.	Section III, changes to the maps
The listing status of the Greater sagegrouse (<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>) has changed, the code FC has been added. This is not a substantial change because the species is not present in the OHVA and is only addressed in table 2.	Table 2, Special Status Species
The listing status for Lemon scurfpea (<i>Psoraleidum lanceolatum</i>) was changed to CNPS, List 2. This is not a substantial change because the species is not present in the OHVA and is only addressed in table 2.	Table 2, Special Status Species
The common name veiny dock (<i>Rumex venosus</i>) was changed to Winged dock (<i>Rumex venosus</i>). This is not a substantial change because the species is not present in the OHVA and is only addressed in table 2.	Table 2, Special Status Species

PART 2 - Section II - Special Status Species

Table 2 - Table of All Special-Status Species and Any Other Species of Local Concern That Were Considered for Inclusion in the HMP

Species	Listing Status	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence	Addressed by HMP? If not explain why?
Northern sagebrush lizard(Sceloporus graciosus ssp. graciosus)	BLMSS	Great Basin shrub and juniper habitats.	Present. University of Nevada, Reno herpetologists detected one adult and one juvenile in the Fort Sage OHVA in 2005.	Yes. Past monitoring of populations and habitat took place by the University of Nevada, Reno (UNR) to identify the extent of habitat use inside the Fort Sage SRMA. The Northern sagebrush lizards are not mapped, as exact locations of the two individuals detected during this study were not provided. Photos of the survey transects are included in the Final Report from UNR, however the report from did not specify in which transect(s) the lizards were detected. Based on the UNR findings and data the species could potentially be affected by the proposed projects.
Greater sage-grouse(Centrocercus urophasianus)	BLMSS,CSSC, FC	Treeless plains and rolling hills dominated by sagebrush, grasses and forbs.	Sage grouse leks are located 20 miles south and 35 miles north of the OHVA.	No. No monitoring takes place unless a wildlife biologist discovers this species in Fort Sage OHVA. Although the greater sage grouse does

				occur on the Eagle Lake Field Office lands, the species has not occurred in the Fort Sage Mountains historically and is not present now.
Northern harrier(Circus cyaneus)	CSSC	Open country; open fields, wet meadows, marshes, agricultural fields, hedgerows.	Present. Detected in a riparian area nest search, but no evidence of nesting was found.	Yes. Past monitoring of populations and habitat took place by the Point Reyes Bird Observatory Bird Monitoring, PRBO to identify the extent of habitat use inside Fort Sage SRMA. The northern harrier was not mapped as it was found only during a riparian search. It is not thought to breed within the study area, and no evidence of nesting was found. Survey locations are mapped in the (PRBO) Final Report, which was provided to the BLM on disk. The exact location of this species was not provided in the Final Report. Based on the PRBO report data the species is likely to be in the Fort Sage SRMA however, they are not likely to be affected by any of the proposed

				projects. The BLM will continue to monitor areas where there is suitable habitat for the Northern Harrier. Monitoring will take place through visual surveys for the specific proposed projects.
Swainson's hawk(<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>)	BLMSS,ST	Grasslands, open fields, oak savannah, croplands, pastures, and scattered tree groves in open country.	Present. Nested successfully in OHVA wetland/riparian habitat during 2002 but absent in 2003 and 2004.	Yes. Past monitoring of populations and habitat identified a nest location. Monitoring has occurred since 2002, however the original found nest or other nests have not been found. Based on the PRBO findings and data the species could potentially be affected by the proposed projects. The BLM will continue to monitor areas where there is suitable habitat for the Swainson's hawk. Visual surveys will take for the specific proposed projects.
Ferruginous hawk(<i>Buteo regalis</i>)	BLMSS,CSSC	Open country; barren fields, rolling grassy hills, open grasslands, farm and ranch lands.	Not known to nest in the OHVA - a regular but uncommon migrant to the shrub lands of the OHVA.	No. No monitoring takes place unless the wildlife biologist detects presence of nesting. PRBO surveys did not result in any occurrences of this species in

				the OHVA.
Prairie falcon(<i>Falco mexicanus</i>)	BLMSS,CSSC	Sheltered cliff ledges, foraging widely in grassland and shrub steppe.	Present. PRBO detected this species on a point count survey. Breeding status was unknown.	Yes. Past monitoring of populations and habitat took place by the Point Reyes Bird Observatory Bird (PRBO) to identify the extent of habitat use inside Fort Sage OHV. The Prairie falcon was not mapped as it was found only during a point count survey. Its breeding status within the OHV area is unknown and no nest was found. Point count survey stations are mapped in the (PRBO) Point Reyes Bird Observatory Bird Monitoring Final Report, which was provided to the BLM on disk. The exact location of this species was not provided to the BLM in the Final Report. The BLM will continue to monitor areas where there is suitable habitat for the Prairie falcon. Based on the PRBO findings and data, nests are not likely to be found; however, if they are present they could potentially

				be affected by the proposed projects. The BLM will continue to monitor though visual surveys.
Golden eagle(Aquila chrysaetos)	SP,CSSC	Breeding: open and semi-open woodlands; Non-breeding: lower elevation woodlands, grasslands, chaparral, farmlands.	Uncommon visitor, mostly as a migrant; nesting habitat is not present in the OHVA.	No. However, monitoring does take place. PRBO surveys did not result in any occurrences of this species in the OHVA. No adverse impacts to golden eagles are known from the OHVA.
Burrowing owl(Athene cunicularia)	BLMSS,CSSC	Open dry grassland and shrub steppe, foraging into juniper woodland, nesting or roosting in rodent burrows and even shallow mine pits.	Potentially occurring in the OHVA, but none documented by PRBO.	No. No monitoring takes place. BLM will monitor this species if it is found to be nesting in the OHVA.
Loggerhead shrike(Lanius ludovicianus)	CSSC	Foraging widely in all grassland and steppe habitats, breeding pairs require patches of dense vegetation for nest sites.	Present. PRBO documented 12 nests of this species in the OHVA during the study period (2002-2004).	Yes. Past monitoring of populations and habitat took place by the PRBO to ascertain populations and nesting success inside Fort Sage OHV Area. Loggerhead shrikes and their nest locations were not mapped as this information was not specifically provided in the Final Report to the BLM. The Point Reyes Bird Observatory (PRBO) Bird Monitoring Final Report only included a map of nests

				monitored in the central portion of the study area in relation to trails, but does not specify nests according to species. Based on the PRBO findings and data nests are present and could potentially be affected by the proposed projects. The BLM will continue to monitor for the nest locations though visual surveys, when nests are located, BLM staff will GPS and photograph specific locations.
Western small-footed bat(<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>)	BLMSS	Arid ecosystems with cliffs and talus fields, hibernation takes places in caves and mines	This species may occur in the OHVA.	No. No bat inventory exists at present. The OHVA lacks abandoned mines and caves this species utilizes. BLM will monitor this species if it is found in the OHVA.
Long-eared myotis(<i>Myotis evotis</i>)	BLMSS	Mostly in dry forest and woodland with broken rock outcroppings and in Great Basin sage steppe.	This species may occur in the OHVA.	No. No bat inventory exists at present. There are no known occurrences of this species in the OHVA. BLM will monitor this species if it is found in the OHVA.
Yuma myotis(<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>)	BLMSS	Arid ecosystems, found in caves, tunnels or buildings.	This species may occur in the OHVA.	No. No bat inventory exists at present. The

				OHVA lacks abandoned mines and caves this species utilizes. BLM will monitor this species if it is found in the OHVA.
Fringed myotis(Myotis thysanodes)	BLMSS	Juniper woodlands with roosting in caves, mines, and even buildings nearby.	This species is not known to exist in the OHVA due to lack of appropriate roosting habitat.	No. No bat inventory exists at present. The OHVA lacks abandoned mines and caves this species utilizes. BLM will monitor this species if it is found in the OHVA.
Pallid bat(Antrozous pallidus)	BLMSS	Roosts in caves and mines colonially; feeds mainly on flightless arthropods.	This species is not known to exist in the OHVA due to lack of appropriate roosting habitat.	No. No bat inventory exists at present. The OHVA lacks abandoned mines and caves this species utilizes. BLM will monitor this species if it is found in the OHVA.
Townsend's big-eared bat(Corynorhinus townsendii)	BLMSS	Roosts in limestone caves, mines, and buildings; hibernates in cool caves or mines; maternity colonies are in warmer portions; ranges widely; feeds on moths.	This species is not known to exist in the OHVA due to lack of appropriate roosting habitat.	No. No bat inventory exists at present. The OHVA lacks abandoned mines and caves this species utilizes. BLM will monitor this species if it is found in the OHVA.
Geyer's milkvetch(Astragalus geyeri var. geyeri)	BLMSS,CNPS,LIST 2	Great Basin scrub on sandy flats, 1160 to 1550 m elevation.	Present. Currently found in four locations at lower elevations of the OHVA.	Yes. Monitoring of populations and habitat of the Geyer's milkvetch has detected the plant species to be present. A

				map of the detected species is located in the Eagle Lake 2008 Resource Management Plan. Monitoring will continue to takes place to ensure that vehicles do not damage individual plants and their habitat.
Sagebrush loeflingia (Spreading pygmyleaf) (Loeflingia squarrosa var.)	BLMSS,CNPS,LIST 2	Sandy dunes and flats in Great Basin scrub, 1066 to 1219 m elevation.	Present. Currently two locations are known in the northern, lower elevation portions of the OHVA.	Yes. Monitoring of populations and habitat of the Sagebrush loeflingia has detected the plant species to be present. A map of the detected species is located in the Eagle Lake 2008 Resource Management Plan. Monitoring will continue to takes place to ensure that vehicles do not damage individual plants and their habitat.
Dugway buckwheat (=nodding buckwheat)(Eriogonum nutans var. nutans)	CNPS,LIST 2	Chenopod and Great Basin scrub, on sandy or gravelly soils, 1220 to 3000 m elevation.	Not likely, but found near the OHVA.	No. No monitoring takes place unless a botanist discovers this species in Fort Sage OHVA.
Winged dock(Rumex venosus)	CNPS,LIST 2	Great Basin scrub on sandy soils, 1200 to 1800 m elevation.	Not likely, but found along Highway 395 in the Wendel area, south of the OHVA.	No. No monitoring takes place unless a botanist discovers this species in Fort Sage OHVA.
Bailey's ivesia(Ivesia baileyi var.	CNPS,LIST 2	Great Basin scrub on volcanic crevices, 1600 to 2600 m elevation.	Found in crevices near Sail Rock.	No. Occurrences occupy rock crevices where

baileyi)				OHV use does not damage individual plants or their habitat.
Eaton's fleabane (Nevada daisy)(<i>Erigeron eatonii</i> var. <i>nevadanicola</i>)	CNPS,LIST 2	Great Basin scrub on rocky soils, 1400 to 2900 m elevation.	Not likely, but this species is found east of Fort Sage OHVA.	No. No monitoring takes place unless a botanist discovers this species in Fort Sage OHVA.
Manyflower thelypody(<i>Thelypodium milleflorum</i>)	CNPS,LIST 2	Great Basin scrub on sandy flats, 1220 to 2500 m elevation.	Not likely, but found east of Turtle Mountain.	No. No monitoring takes place unless a botanist discovers this species in Fort Sage OHVA.
Pursh seepweed (western seablite)(<i>Suaeda calceoliformis</i>) (=S. <i>occidentalis</i>)	CNPS,LIST 2	Great Basin scrub on alkaline, mesic soils, 1200 to 1500 m elevation.	Not likely, but found near Fort Sage OHVA.	No. No monitoring takes place unless a botanist discovers this species in Fort Sage OHVA.
Lemon scurphea(<i>Psoraleum lanceolatum</i>)	CNPS,LIST 2	Great Basin scrub on alluvial plains and sandy flats, 1229 to 2500 m elevation.	Not likely, but found east of the OHVA.	No. No monitoring takes place unless a botanist discovers this species in Fort Sage OHVA.
Browneyes(<i>Camiissonia claviformis</i> ssp. <i>cruciformis</i>)	CNPS,LIST 2	chenopod and Great Basin scrub, 600 to 1400 m elevation.	Not likely, but found near the OHVA.	No. No monitoring takes place unless a botanist discovers this species in Fort Sage OHVA.
dark red onion(<i>Allium atrorubens</i> var. <i>atrorubens</i>)	CNPS,LIST 2	Great Basin scrub and juniper woodland, on rocky or sandy soils, 1200 to 2315 m elevation.	Found on soils on the east side of Fort Sage, outside of the OHVA.	No. No monitoring takes place unless a botanist discovers this species in Fort Sage OHVA.
Pygmy Rabbit, (<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>)	BLMSS	Great Basin big sagebrush on areas with loamy, sandy-loam, or silt-loam soils.	Not likely, species is thought to be extirpated from the field office. 2004 surveys did not detect the species.	No. Monitoring for Pygmy Rabbit took place in 2004. The species was not detected and is

				not believed to habitat within the Fort Sage SRMA.
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PART 2 - Section III - Map(s) of Project Area

Attachments:

[Ca Map_Off-Highway Vehicle Area \(OHVA\) Location](#)
[Species Not Mapped](#)
[Plumas Sierra Transmission Line Project Map](#)
[HMP_Mapped Species](#)
[HMP_2010 OHV grant application Project Map](#)

PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat

PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat - Table 3

Table 3 - Data (Including Baseline Data) and Management Program for Species and/or Sensitive Habitats

Species/Habitat	Known Information	Methodology	Concerns / Risks / Uncertainties	Management Objective(s)	Management Action(s)	Success Criteria
Northern sagebrush lizard, Great Basin shrub and juniper habitats.	During the 2004 survey season, no northern sagebrush lizards were detected. In 2005, one adult and one juvenile were found through visual surveys. Maps were not provided to the BLM of the exact species location, only photos of the survey transects.	Visual Surveys. The visual encounter survey (VES) technique (Crump and Scott 1994) was used for lizards. Two observers walked 10-15 m apart on either side of a transect line. The same two observers did all transect walks to minimize observer bias. Transects were walked in one direction for 30 minutes on two separate days in both June and August, once in the morning and once in the early afternoon. This resulted in four person-hours at each transect and a total 24 person-hours at each	Vehicles or drivers may cause burrows to collapse or may bury animals. Background noises or vibrations may cause animals to abandon suitable habitat. Route proliferation fragments habitat and cover, and damages sources of plant seeds and hiding cover.	1.Maintain current lists of small reptiles and mammals to track species composition inside and outside the OHVA; 2.Understand natural variability of reptiles and mammals in shrub steppe and juniper woodland ecosystems having OHV travel; 3.Compare variability and trend of populations of small mammals	1. Manage for viable, healthy, and diverse populations of native plant and animal species, including special status species. 2. Meet the BLM Standards for Rangeland Health Standard 5. Biodiversity. 3. Manage consistently per UNR science advice and with the Management	1. Stable or increasing populations of native small mammals and reptiles, in a range of natural variability typical of arid ecosystems. 2. Reduction to zero of new losses of habitat for small mammals and reptiles resulting from trail proliferation.

Habitat Management Program (HMP) for Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program - 2009/2010

Applicant: BLM - Eagle Lake Field Office

Application: General Application Requirements (FINAL)

		<p>site. All observations occurred when temperatures were > 65 degrees F under sunny or partly sunny skies. Each lizard seen was identified to species and tallied. Present surveys are conducted by the BLM Biologist through visual and area searches in known habitat.</p>		<p>and reptiles in areas with OHV travel and recreation with reference sites nearby;</p> <p>4. Detect any lag effects from OHV use.</p> <p>5. Use efficient indices of relative species abundance and density both inside and outside the OHVA to detect impacts from OHV use in the short- and long-term</p> <p>6. Determine distribution of small mammal and reptile species in relation to OHV trails;</p> <p>7. Improve OHV route system design to increase rider enjoyment and reduce habitat fragmentation.</p>	nt Plan.	
Northern harrier, Open country; open fields, wet meadows, marshes,	PRBO detected this species during a riparian area search but did not find	PRBO methods included: Point Count Surveys/Stations, Area Search Plots	Nesting birds disturbed by vehicles or drivers, resulting in abandoned	If BLM detects potential adverse effects to	If BLM detects potential adverse effects to	1. Reduction to zero of loss of habitat for

Habitat Management Program (HMP) for Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program - 2009/2010
Applicant: BLM - Eagle Lake Field Office
Application: General Application Requirements (FINAL)

agricultural fields, hedgerows.	evidence of nesting in the study area. Maps and or the exact location was not provided to the BLM with the species location, only the survey locations the contracted company (PRBO) conducted.	and Nest Monitoring Plots. Present surveys are conducted by the BLM Biologist though visual and area searches in known habitat..	nests and reproductive failure. Background noise (machine or human) causing birds to abandon suitable habitat and route proliferation, fragmented habitat, and woodcutting altering or reducing habitat.	the species from OHV use, the BLM Eagle Lake ID Team will enact temporary closures, permanent re-routes, and buffers around nest sites or where illegal hunting occurs.	the species from OHV use, the BLM Eagle Lake ID Team will enact temporary closures, permanent re-routes, and buffers around nest sites or where illegal hunting occurs.	northern harriers resulting from route proliferation . 2. Prevention and reversal of conversion of raptor nesting and foraging habitat in native vegetation.
Swainson's hawk, Grasslands, open fields, oak savannah, croplands, pastures, and scattered tree groves in open country.	Nest found in 2002 was used in 2003, but not used in 2004 or 2005. The PRBO report shows the species was detected during point counts.	PRBO methods included: Point Count Surveys/Stations, Area Search Plots and Nest Monitoring Plots. Present surveys are conducted by the BLM Biologist though visual area searches in known habitat.	Nesting birds disturbed by vehicles or drivers, resulting in abandoned nests and reproductive failure. Background noise (machine or human) causing birds to abandon suitable habitat and route proliferation, fragmented habitat, and woodcutting altering or reducing habitat.	If BLM detects potential adverse effects to the species from OHV use, the BLM Eagle Lake ID Team will enact temporary closures, permanent re-routes, and buffers around nest sites or where illegal hunting occurs.	If BLM detects potential adverse effects to the species from OHV use, the BLM Eagle Lake ID Team will enact temporary closures, permanent re-routes, and buffers around nest sites or where illegal hunting occurs.	1. Reduction to zero of loss of habitat for Swainson's hawks resulting from route proliferation . 2. Prevention and reversal of conversion of raptor nesting and foraging habitat in native vegetation.
Prairie falcon, Sheltered cliff ledges, foraging widely in grassland and shrub steppe.	PRBO detected this species during point count surveys. Breeding status remains unknown. Maps and or the exact location was not provided to the BLM of the species, only the survey point	PRBO methods included: Point Count Surveys/Stations, Area Search Plots and Nest Monitoring Plots. Present surveys are conducted by the BLM Biologist though visual area searches in	Nesting birds disturbed by vehicles or drivers, resulting in abandoned nests and reproductive failure. Background noise (machine or human) causing birds to abandon suitable habitat	If BLM detects potential adverse effects to the species from OHV use, the BLM Eagle Lake ID Team will enact temporary	If BLM detects potential adverse effects to the species from OHV use, the BLM Eagle Lake ID Team will enact temporary	1. Reduction to zero of loss of habitat for prairie falcons resulting from route proliferation . 2. Prevention and

	count locations were provided to the BLM staff by the contracted company (PRBO).	known habitat.	and route proliferation, fragmented habitat, and woodcutting altering or reducing habitat.	closures, permanent re-routes, and buffers around nest sites or where illegal hunting occurs.	closures, permanent re-routes, and buffers around nest sites or where illegal hunting occurs.	reversal of conversion of raptor nesting and foraging habitat in native vegetation.
Loggerhead shrike, Foraging widely in all grassland and steppe habitats, breeding pairs require patches of dense vegetation for nest sites.	PRBO documented as breeding status 1 (nest found or multiple cases of nest material carry). 12 nests of this species were found in the OHVA, 2 were abandoned during the nest-building stage, and 6 successfully hatched. Maps and or the exact location of nests according to species were not provided to the BLM, by the contracted company (PRBO).	PRBO methods included: Point Count Surveys/Stations, Area Search Plots and Nest Monitoring Plots. Present surveys are conducted by the BLM Biologist though visual area searches in known habitat.	Nesting birds disturbed by vehicles or drivers, resulting in abandoned nests and reproductive failure. Background noise (machine or human) causing birds to abandon suitable habitat and route proliferation, fragmented habitat, and woodcutting altering or reducing habitat.	Continue monitoring triennially to compare baseline vs. current inventory inside and outside the OHVA to understand the natural variability of bird species in shrub steppe and juniper woodland ecosystems. This inventory will also monitor habitat alterations.	Continue monitoring triennially to compare baseline vs. current inventory inside and outside the OHVA to understand the natural variability of bird species in shrub steppe and juniper woodland ecosystems. This inventory will also monitor habitat alterations.	1. Stable or increasing populations of breeding songbirds, within a natural variability found in arid ecosystems.
Geyer's milkvetch, Great Basin scrub on sandy flats, 1160 to 1550 m elevation.	Present. Currently found in four locations at lower elevations of the OHVA.	Visual survey of known occurrences of the species; surveys will also attempt to locate new occurrences.	Vehicles or drivers may destroy currently established plants or suitable habitat. Route proliferation may reduce or fragment habitat, and damage sources of plant seeds.	1. Monitor existing populations .2. Require any new trail route proposals have a survey by a botanist familiar with the Fort Sage Mountains and the CNPS Rare and BLM Sensitive	1. Monitor existing populations . 2. Require any new trail route proposals have a survey by a botanist familiar with the Fort Sage Mountains and the CNPS Rare and BLM Sensitive	1. Stable or increasing populations of CNPS Rare and BLM Sensitive Plant populations, within natural variability typical of arid ecosystems. s. 2. Maintain at zero

				Plant species within the OHVA to insure no populations exist within the proposed route. 3. Should populations be found within a proposed trail route, move the trail route to a suitable site.	Plant species within the OHVA to insure no populations exist within the proposed route.3. Should populations be found within a proposed trail route, move the trail route to a suitable site. 4. Follow Management Actions listed in the 2008 Eagle Lake Resource Management Plan.	human-caused extinctions of CNPS Rare and BLM Sensitive Plant occurrences at the Fort Sage OHVA.
Sagebrush loeflingia, Sandy dunes and flats in Great Basin scrub, 1066 to 1219 m elevation.	Present. Currently two locations are known in the northern, lower elevation portions of the OHVA.	Visual survey of known occurrences of the species; surveys will also attempt to locate new occurrences.	Vehicles or drivers may destroy currently established plants or suitable habitat. Route proliferation may reduce or fragment habitat, and damage sources of plant seeds.	1. Monitor existing populations .2. Require any new trail route proposals have a survey by a botanist familiar with the Fort Sage Mountains and the CNPS Rare and BLM Sensitive Plant species within the OHVA to insure no populations	1. Monitor existing populations . 2. Require any new trail route proposals have a survey by a botanist familiar with the Fort Sage Mountains and the CNPS Rare and BLM Sensitive Plant species within the OHVA to insure no populations	1. Stable or increasing populations of CNPS Rare and BLM Sensitive Plant populations, within natural variability typical of arid ecosystems. 2. Maintain at zero human-caused extinctions of CNPS Rare and BLM

				exist within the proposed route.3. Should populations be found within a proposed trail route, move the trail route to a suitable site.	exist within the proposed route. 3. Should populations be found within a proposed trail route, move the trail route to a suitable site. 4. Follow Management Actions listed in the 2008 Eagle Lake Resource Management Plan.	Sensitive Plant occurrences at the Fort Sage OHVA.
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PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat - Table 4

Table 4: Summary of HMP Monitoring Program

Species/Habitat	Change Detection Methodology	Effectiveness Monitoring Methodology, Including Triggers	Identify Any Applicable Validation Monitoring (Focused Studies)
Northern sagebrush lizard, Great Basin shrub and juniper habitats.	Future visual surveys, including photographs, report logs and GPS data will document occurrences of this species in the OHVA and assist in evaluating potential effects to the species from OHV use.	Triggers would be a decline in the species. Regular monitoring through visual surveys conducted by the BLM will assess whether or not management actions are successful based on the following success criteria: 1. Stable or increasing populations of native small mammals and reptiles, in a range of natural variability typical of arid ecosystems. 2. Reduction to zero of new losses of habitat for small mammals and reptiles resulting from trail proliferation. New management actions will be implemented if the success criteria are not met.	Not applicable at this time.

Northern harrier, Open country; open fields, wet meadows, marshes, agricultural fields, hedgerows.	Future visual surveys including photographs, report logs and GPS will document occurrence and nesting of this species in the OHVA and assist in evaluating potential effects to the species from OHV use.	The PRBO study is appropriate to evaluate potential effects of OHV activity on songbird demographics. The sample size of raptor sightings and the size of the OHVA landscape are not sufficient to detect regional changes in the population of this wide- ranging species. Triggers for management change regarding this species would primarily include detection of nesting in the proximity of OHV trails. Regular monitoring though visual surveys conducted by the BLM will assess whether or not management actions are successful based on the following success criteria: 1. Reduction to zero of loss of habitat for northern harriers resulting from route proliferation. 2. Prevention and reversal of conversion of raptor nesting and foraging habitat in native vegetation.	Not applicable at this time.
Swainson's hawk, Grasslands, open fields, oak savannah, croplands, pastures, and scattered tree groves in open country.	Future visual surveys including photographs, report logs and GPS will document occurrence and nesting of this species in the OHVA and assist in evaluating potential effects to the species from OHV use.	The PRBO study is appropriate to evaluate potential effects of OHV activity on songbird demographics. The sample size of raptor sightings and the size of the OHVA landscape are not sufficient to detect regional changes in the population of this wide- ranging species. Triggers for management change regarding this species would primarily include detection of nesting in the proximity of OHV trails. Regular monitoring though visual surveys conducted by the BLM will assess whether or not management actions are successful based on the following success criteria: 1. Reduction to zero of loss of habitat for Swainson's hawks resulting from route	Not applicable at this time.

		proliferation. 2. Prevention and reversal of conversion of raptor nesting and foraging habitat in native vegetation.	
Prairie falcon, Sheltered cliff ledges, foraging widely in grassland and shrub steppe.	Future visual surveys including photographs, report logs and GPS will document occurrence and nesting of this species in the OHVA and assist in evaluating potential effects to the species from OHV use.	The PRBO study is appropriate to evaluate potential effects of OHV activity on songbird demographics. The sample size of raptor sightings and the size of the OHVA landscape are not sufficient to detect regional changes in the population of this wide-ranging species. Triggers for management change regarding this species would primarily include detection of nesting in the proximity of OHV trails. Regular monitoring through visual surveys conducted by the BLM will assess whether or not management actions are successful based on the following success criteria: 1. Reduction to zero of loss of habitat for prairie falcons resulting from route proliferation. 2. Prevention and reversal of conversion of raptor nesting and foraging habitat in native vegetation.	Not applicable at this time.
Loggerhead shrike, Foraging widely in all grassland and steppe habitats, breeding pairs require patches of dense vegetation for nest sites.	Future visual surveys including photographs, report logs and GPS will document occurrence and nesting of this species in the OHVA and assist in evaluating potential effects to the species from OHV use.	The PRBO study is appropriate to evaluate potential effects of OHV activity on songbird demographics. The sample size of shrikes and shrike nesting pairs and the size of the OHVA and nearby landscapes may be sufficient to detect whether BLM management significantly affects shrike fecundity and resident populations. Triggers for management change would include changes in population past a threshold of population decline. Regular monitoring through visual surveys conducted by the BLM will assess whether or not	Not applicable at this time.

		management actions are successful based on the following success criteria: 1. Stable or increasing populations of breeding songbirds, within a natural variability found in arid ecosystems.	
Geyer's milkvetch, Great Basin scrub on sandy flats, 1160 to 1550 m elevation.	Future visual surveys including photographs, report logs and GPS conducted by the BLM Botanist will document occurrence and condition of this species within the OHVA and assist in evaluating potential effects to the species from OHV use. Areas where there is known populations of the Special Status Plant will be assessed by the BLM Botanist prior to any project in the OHVA.	Current botanical studies are appropriate to evaluate potential effects of OHV activity on this species. Triggers for management change regarding this species would primarily include detection of additional plants in the proximity of OHV trails. Regular monitoring through visual surveys conducted by the BLM will assess whether or not management actions are successful based on the following success criteria: 1. Stable or increasing populations of CNPS Rare and BLM Sensitive Plant populations, within natural variability typical of arid ecosystems. 2. Maintain at zero human-caused extinctions of CNPS Rare and BLM Sensitive Plant occurrences at the Fort Sage OHVA.	Not applicable at this time.
Sagebrush loeflingia, Sandy dunes and flats in Great Basin scrub, 1066 to 1219 m elevation.	Future visual surveys including photographs, report logs and GPS conducted by the BLM Botanist will document occurrence and condition of this species within the OHVA and assist in evaluating potential effects to the species from OHV use. Areas where there is known populations of the Special Status Plant will be assessed by the BLM Botanist prior to any project in the OHVA.	Current botanical studies are appropriate to evaluate potential effects of OHV activity on this species. Triggers for management change regarding this species would primarily include detection of additional plants in the proximity of OHV trails. Regular monitoring through visual surveys conducted by the BLM will assess whether or not management actions are successful based on the following success criteria: 1. Stable or increasing populations of CNPS Rare and BLM Sensitive Plant populations, within natural variability typical of arid	Not applicable at this time.

		ecosystems. 2. Maintain at zero human-caused extinctions of CNPS Rare and BLM Sensitive Plant occurrences at the Fort Sage OHVA.	
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PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat - Table 5

Table 5. Management Review and Response; Adaptive Management

Monitoring Methodology	How Monitoring Information Will Inform Management	How Data Will Be Analyzed	Management Response to Identified Triggers	Who Will Plan Management Response
Visual Surveys	If future surveys indicate any triggers such as a decline in the Northern Sagebrush lizard or an avian special status species nesting near an OHV route, the BLM ID Team will use the information to implement necessary conservation measures and re address the management actions.	Data analysis is not truly possible for some species such as the Northern Sagebrush Lizard. The monitoring design and sample size in regard to this species is not adequate for population data analysis. However small scale monitoring over time before and after projects will provided a basis of information and change detection and effective monitoring and management actions.	If future surveys indicate that species numbers undergo a significant decline, the BLM ID Team will act to re-route trails, implement seasonal closures, seasonal buffer zones or implement other management actions appropriate to individual lizard habitat. If future surveys indicate that OHV use is damaging individual plants or this plant's habitat, the BLM ID Team will act to re-route trails, implement seasonal closures, or implement other appropriate management actions.	BLM Eagle Lake Field Office Interdisciplinary Team, which consists of multiple staff members, such as the NEPA coordinator, Outdoor Recreation Planner, Resource Manager, Wildlife Biologist, Botanist, Ecologist and various other staff members.
Visual Surveys	Surveys will inform management if plants or habitat are experiencing damage due to OHV use. If it is determined that damage is occurring, BLM will promptly change management to prevent damage.	Data analysis will consist of reviewing report logs, photos, and gps points to determine whether data indicate OHV use is damaging populations of the avian species.	If future surveys indicate that species numbers undergo a significant decline, the BLM ID Team will act to re-route trails, implement seasonal closures, seasonal buffer zones or implement other management actions appropriate to individual nest sites. If future surveys indicate that OHV use is	BLM Eagle Lake Field Office Interdisciplinary Team, which consists of multiple staff members, such as the NEPA coordinator, Outdoor Recreation Planner, Resource Manager, Wildlife Biologist, Botanist, Ecologist and various other staff members.

Habitat Management Program (HMP) for Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program - 2009/2010
 Applicant: BLM - Eagle Lake Field Office
 Application: General Application Requirements (FINAL)

			damaging individual plants or this plant's habitat, the BLM ID Team will act to re-route trails, implement seasonal closures, or implement other appropriate management actions.	
Photographic record of the species where found	If future surveys indicate any triggers such as a decline in the Northern Sagebrush lizard or an avian special status species nesting near an OHV route, the BLM ID Team will use the information to implement necessary conservation measures and re address the management actions. Surveys will inform management if plants or habitat are experiencing damage due to OHV use. If it is determined that damage is occurring, BLM will promptly change management to prevent damage.	Presence or absence, changes or new results overtime would determine whether the species occur on BLM lands in CSOHVA. Other analyses would quantify environmental changes for statistical significance from habitat data collected.	If future surveys indicate that species numbers undergo a significant decline, the BLM ID Team will act to re-route trails, implement seasonal closures, seasonal buffer zones or implement other management actions appropriate to individual nest sites or lizard habitat. If future surveys indicate that OHV use is damaging individual plants or this plant's habitat, the BLM ID Team will act to re-route trails, implement seasonal closures, or implement other appropriate management actions.	BLM Eagle Lake Field Office Interdisciplinary Team, which consists of multiple staff members, such as the NEPA coordinator, Outdoor Recreation Planner, Resource Manager, Wildlife Biologist, Botanist, Ecologist and various other staff members.
GPS records of the species where found	If future surveys indicate any triggers such as a decline in the Northern Sagebrush lizard or an avian special status species nesting near an OHV route, the BLM ID Team will use the information to implement necessary conservation measures and re address the management actions. Surveys will inform management if plants or habitat are experiencing damage due to OHV use. If it is determined that damage is occurring,	Presence or absence, changes or new results overtime would determine whether the species occur on BLM lands in CSOHVA. Other analyses would quantify environmental changes for statistical significance from habitat data collected.	If future surveys indicate that species numbers undergo a significant decline, the BLM ID Team will act to re-route trails, implement seasonal closures, seasonal buffer zones or implement other management actions appropriate to individual nest sites or lizard habitat. If future surveys indicate that OHV use is damaging individual plants or this plant's habitat, the BLM ID Team will act to re-route trails, implement seasonal closures, or	BLM Eagle Lake Field Office Interdisciplinary Team, which consists of multiple staff members, such as the NEPA coordinator, Outdoor Recreation Planner, Resource Manager, Wildlife Biologist, Botanist, Ecologist and various other staff members.

	BLM will promptly change management to prevent damage.		implement other appropriate management actions.	

PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results

PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results - Table 6

Table 6: Previous Year's Monitoring Results

Monitoring Accomplishments	Results	Were Objectives and Success Criteria Achieved?
Visual on the ground surveys were conducted within the OHVA in 2008 for a permitted OHV event in 2009 on the designated routes and trails. A 28 acre parking and start zone was also surveyed prior to the event.	Pre disturbance visual surveys were conducted as part of mandatory NEPA compliance prior to a race event to determine the presence or absence of species and plants. No sensitive species or special status plants were detected.	Yes. The event was successfully designed to protect special status plants and sensitive species. No additional protective measures were needed to be included in the proposed action.
Visual on the ground surveys were conducted in 2008 and 2009 by the BLM botanist for the Geyer's milkvetch within the OHVA on the routes and trails and at the locations previously mapped in the HMP.	Special status plant was not detected.	Yes. No restrictions of OHV use within the OHVA have been implemented or necessary at this time. BLM botanist will continue to monitor and record findings if present. BLM best management practices will be utilized in the event the special status plant is present. BLM will continue to keep OHV use on designated routes and trails to protect special status plants.
Visual on the ground surveys were conducted in 2008 and 2009 by the BLM botanist for the Sagebrush loeflingia within the OHVA on the routes and trails and at the locations previously mapped in the HMP.	Special status plant was not detected.	Yes. No restrictions of OHV use within the OHVA have been implemented or necessary at this time. BLM botanist will continue to monitor and record findings if present. BLM best management practices will be utilized in the event the special status plant is present. BLM will continue to keep OHV use on designated routes and trails to protect special status plants.
Visual on the ground surveys (biological) were conducted by the Plumas-Sierra Rural Electric Cooperative (PSREC) contracted specialists for sensitive species as part of a required draft NEPA document prior to project work within the OHVA.	Pre disturbance visual surveys were conducted as part of a draft NEPA document to address the construction of a 120kV transmission line to be constructed on BLM managed lands and other non BLM managed lands. A small portion of the transmission line would run through the North side of the OHVA near the Fort Sage County Road. A map of the transmission line is provided. In May and June of 2007 biological field surveys were conducted on BLM along the proposed	Yes. Additional monitoring will take place by PSREC contracted staff and BLM biologist in 2010 as they continue to develop the draft NEPA for the project. The project will be designed to protect sensitive species from project work and OHV's.

	transmission line. The PSREC contracted staff observed a total of 51 species, 12 mammal species and 2 reptile species during wildlife surveys within the entire project area. No special status species were identified within the OHVA boundary or observed to be nesting within the OHVA boundary.	
Visual on the ground surveys (botanical) were conducted by the Plumas-Sierra Rural Electric Cooperative (PSREC) contracted specialists for special status plants as part of a required draft NEPA document prior to project work within the OHVA.	Pre disturbance visual surveys were conducted as part of a draft NEPA document to address the construction of a 120kV transmission line on BLM and other land. A small portion of the transmission line would run through the North side of the OHVA near the Fort Sage County Road. A map of the transmission line is provided. On May 30 and 31, 2007 and June 14, 2008, PSREC did not locate any special status plants during the on-the-ground-observations within the entire project area, which includes the northern portion of the OHVA.	Yes. Additional monitoring will take place by PSREC contracted staff and BLM botanist in 2010 as they continue to develop the draft NEPA for the project. The project will be designed to protect special status plants from project work and OHV's.
Informal visual on the ground monitoring was conducted within the OHVA in November 2009, March 2010 and in April 2010 by BLM staff on the 90 miles designated routes and trails within the OHVA. Both OHV staging areas were also informally monitored throughout the season.	No sensitive species or special status plants were not detected or mapped.	Yes. Informal visual monitoring will take place on a yearly basis by the BLM staff. Findings will result in formal monitoring and visual surveys by the BLM botanist or biologist. All findings will be documented and recorded to build a knowledge base of known sightings and occurrences throughout the OHVA. Protective measures such as keeping OHV use on designated routes and trails will continue.
In 2009 the BLM biologist conducted a visual on the ground survey to locate the 2002 mapped Swainson's hawk nest found by PRBO.	The nest was not located. No special status species or nests were detected.	Yes. OHV use does not take place in the mapped location. The BLM biologist will continue to monitor the location and report and document any findings.

PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results - Table 7

Table 7: Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results

Management Actions	Species/ Habitat	Date Completed or Planned - mm/dd/yyyy	Changes Needed to HMP
Implement practices to minimize or avoid	Sagebrush loeflingia, Sandy dunes and flats	06/30/2010	No changes needed at this time.

identified threats or unnatural disturbances from the construction of the transmission line within the OHVA. Work with PSREC on alternatives for the NEPA document (such as redesigning or realigning the transmission line) to avoid sites or areas with known habitat and occurrences within the OHVA.	in Great Basin scrub, 1066 to 1219 m elevation.		
Implement practices to minimize or avoid identified threats or unnatural disturbances from the construction of the transmission line within the OHVA. Work with PSREC on alternatives for the NEPA document (such as redesigning or realigning the transmission line) to avoid sites or areas with known habitat and occurrences within the OHVA.	Geyer's milkvetch, Great Basin scrub on sandy flats, 1160 to 1550 m elevation.	06/30/2010	No changes needed at this time.
Continue visual surveys (on the ground) within the OHVA, on the designated routes and trails and at the previously mapped locations and establish and implement Best Management Practices to minimize or avoid impacts by OHV's to special status plants.	Sagebrush loeflingia, Sandy dunes and flats in Great Basin scrub, 1066 to 1219 m elevation.	08/30/2010	No changes needed at this time.
Continue visual surveys (on the ground) within the OHVA, on the designated routes and trails and at the previously mapped locations and establish and implement Best	Geyer's milkvetch, Great Basin scrub on sandy flats, 1160 to 1550 m elevation.	08/30/2010	No changes needed at this time.

Management Practices to minimize or avoid impacts by OHV's to special status plants.			
Continue visual surveys (on the ground) within the OHVA and establish and implement Best Management Practices to minimize or avoid impacts by OHV's to sensitive species.	Northern sagebrush lizard, Great Basin shrub and juniper habitats.	10/30/2010	No changes needed at this time.
Continue visual surveys (on the ground) within the OHVA and establish and implement Best Management Practices to minimize or avoid impacts by OHV's to sensitive species.	Northern harrier, Open country; open fields, wet meadows, marshes, agricultural fields, hedgerows.	10/30/2010	No changes needed at this time.
Continue visual surveys (on the ground) within the OHVA and establish and implement Best Management Practices to minimize or avoid impacts by OHV's to sensitive species.	Swainson's hawk, Grasslands, open fields, oak savannah, croplands, pastures, and scattered tree groves in open country.	10/30/2010	No changes needed at this time.
Continue visual surveys (on the ground) within the OHVA and establish and implement Best Management Practices to minimize or avoid impacts by OHV's to sensitive species.	Prairie falcon, sheltered cliff ledges, grassland and shrub steppe.	10/30/2010	No changes needed at this time.
Continue visual surveys (on the ground) within the OHVA and establish and implement Best Management Practices to minimize or avoid impacts by OHV's to sensitive species.	Loggerhead shrike, grassland and steppe habitats, breeding pairs require patches of dense vegetation for nest sites.	10/30/2010	No changes needed at this time.
Implement practices to minimize or avoid identified threats or unnatural disturbances	Northern sagebrush lizard, Great Basin shrub and juniper habitats.	07/30/2010	No changes needed at this time.

from the construction of the transmission line within the OHVA. Work with PSREC and monitoring staff on alternatives for the NEPA document (such as redesigning or realigning the transmission line) to avoid sites or areas with known habitat and sensitive species occurrences within the OHVA.			
Implement practices to minimize or avoid identified threats or unnatural disturbances from the construction of the transmission line within the OHVA. Work with PSREC and monitoring staff on alternatives for the NEPA document (such as redesigning or realigning the transmission line) to avoid sites or areas with known habitat and sensitive species occurrences within the OHVA.	Northern harrier, Open country; open fields, wet meadows, marshes, agricultural fields, hedgerows.	07/30/2010	No changes needed at this time.
Implement practices to minimize or avoid identified threats or unnatural disturbances from the construction of the transmission line within the OHVA. Work with PSREC and monitoring staff on alternatives for the NEPA document (such as redesigning or realigning the transmission line) to avoid sites or areas with known habitat and sensitive species occurrences within the OHVA.	Swainson's hawk, Grasslands, open fields, oak savannah, croplands, pastures, and scattered tree groves in open country.	07/30/2010	No changes needed at this time.
Implement practices to	Prairie falcon,	07/30/2010	No changes needed at this time.

minimize or avoid identified threats or unnatural disturbances from the construction of the transmission line within the OHVA. Work with PSREC and monitoring staff on alternatives for the NEPA document (such as redesigning or realigning the transmission line) to avoid sites or areas with known habitat and sensitive species occurrences within the OHVA.	sheltered cliff ledges, grassland and shrub steppe.		
Implement practices to minimize or avoid identified threats or unnatural disturbances from the construction of the transmission line within the OHVA. Work with PSREC and monitoring staff on alternatives for the NEPA document (such as redesigning or realigning the transmission line) to avoid sites or areas with known habitat and sensitive species occurrences within the OHVA.	Loggerhead shrike, grassland and steppe habitats, breeding pairs require patches of dense vegetation for nest sites.	07/30/2010	No changes needed at this time.

PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results - Table 8

Table 8 Management Actions Taken in Response to HMP-related Public Concerns

Concern Raised by Public	Actions Taken to Address the Concern
No concerns were raised by the public.	N/A

Soil Conservation

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A. Soil Conservation

- a. Do any of your proposed projects involve Ground Disturbing Activities? (Please select ☒ Yes ☐ No Yes or No)

B. Soil Conservation Plan

Attachments:

[Soil Conservation Form- 2010](#)
[Maintenance Work Completed- 03/04 2010](#)
[Fort Sage Ground Operations Area Map](#)
[Fort Sage Photo Point Monitoring Map 02-04/2010](#)
[Soil Conservation Plan- 2010](#)

Public Review Process

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A. Public Notification Efforts

Check all that apply: (Please select applicable values)

- ☒ Notice to interested Parties/Groups (Enter date in mm/dd/yyyy format) [03/02/2010]
- ☒ Published on Applicant's Website (Enter date in mm/dd/yyyy format) [03/01/2010]
- ☐ Published in Newspaper
- ☒ News Release Issued
- ☐ Public Meeting(s) Hearing(s) Held

B. Public Comments

No public comments were received. The application was not changed on behalf of public comments. The application was originally designed utilizing verbal public comments that were received in the field office prior to the grant submission, such as the need for trail maintenance. Changes to the original application were made in response to the division comments only.

C. Application Development as a result of Public Comments

- a. Were changes made to the Application as a result of public comments? (Please select ☒ Yes ☐ No Yes or No)

- b. Describe how public comments affected the Application

General Evaluation Criteria #4: The selection was updated. Most recent fiscal year Oct. 2008-Sept. 2009, no funding received in the most recent complete fiscal year. 5: The selection was updated 8, 13: The narrative was updated to support the response. Ground Operations Project Cost Estimate #1: This line item was removed. Removing this line item caused other changes on several line items within the PCE to keep the same match amount and complete the project. 4: Equipment Use Expenses are based on actual costs and were updated 6: Lodging and per diem M&IE are now listed on one line item as a misc. cost. An explanation in the notes on the PCE line item was added for clarification. Evaluation Criteria #4, 6, 8: The narrative was updated to support the response. Acquisition Project Cost Estimate #4: Use Expenses are based on actual costs. Evaluation Criteria 4: The narrative was updated to support the response. Law Enforcement Project Cost Estimate #3, 6: A narrative was added to the PCE to support the line item.

Certifications

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1. Applicant Certifications

A. General Conditions

- A. The Applicant hereby certifies, under the penalty of perjury, compliance with the following terms and conditions: ☒
1. If the Project involves a Ground Disturbing Activity, the Applicant agrees to monitor the condition of soils and wildlife in the Project Area each year in order to determine whether the soil conservation standard adopted pursuant to Public Resource Code (PRC), Section 5090.35 and the HMP prepared pursuant to Section 5090.53(a) are being met.
 2. If the Project involves a Ground Disturbing Activity, the Applicant agrees that, whenever the soil conservation standard adopted pursuant to PRC Section 5090.35 is not being met in any portion of a Project Area, the recipient shall close temporarily that noncompliant portion, to repair and prevent accelerated erosion, until the same soil conservation standard adopted pursuant to PRC Section 5090.35 is met.
 3. If the Project involves a Ground Disturbing Activity, the Applicant agrees that, whenever the HMP prepared pursuant to PRC Section 5090.53(a) is not being met in any portion of a Project Area, the recipient shall close temporarily that noncompliant portion until the same HMP prepared pursuant to PRC Section 5090.53(a) is met.
 4. The Applicant agrees to enforce the registration of off-highway motor vehicles and the other provisions of Division 16.5 (commencing with Section 38000) of the Vehicle Code and to enforce the other applicable laws regarding the operation of off-highway motor vehicles.
 5. The Applicant agrees to cooperate with appropriate law enforcement entities to provide proper law enforcement at and around the Facility.
 6. The Applicant's Project is in accordance with local or federal plans and the strategic plan for OHV Recreation prepared by the OHMVR Division.

B. Programmatic Conditions

B. The Applicant must describe the following programmatic conditions:

1. Identify the potential for the facility to reduce illegal and unauthorized OHV Recreation activities in the surrounding areas:

The Fort Sage OHV SRMA is primarily managed for OHV casual use and competitive events, and provides a unique family friendly experience for visitors of all types. Within Lassen County, other than the 400 open acres managed by the BLM, Fort Sage is the only area specifically developed and managed for OHV opportunity while conserving and protecting both Natural and Cultural resources. Off-highway Vehicle enthusiasts come from all over Northern California and Northern Nevada to experience OHV riding in Fort Sage. Keeping Fort Sage open and available to the public keeps users from riding in undesignated, illegal areas. For example, the Lassen Motorcycle Club (LMC) holds their competitive race events within Fort Sage, and usually receives from 200-300 riders and additional spectators. Without Fort Sage riders would not have a designated area to ride within Lassen County.

2. Describe how the Applicant is meeting the operations and maintenance needs of any existing OHV Recreation Facility under its jurisdiction:

The Fort Sage OHV SRMA and other BLM facilities are maintained by BLM personnel and volunteers. The BLM staff has an Outdoor Recreation Planner (ORP) dedicated to OHV use within the Eagle Lake Field Office Boundaries. The BLM also has a full time Maintenance worker and usually hires a Seasonal Maintenance worker during the summer months. The Maintenance worker visits the Fort Sage OHV SRMA a minimum of once a week as part of his regular duties to service the facilities (i.e. clean toilet, post kiosk information, picks up litter and trash). Both the Outdoor Recreation Planner and The Seasonal Maintenance worker also visits the site a minimum of once a week during the busy part of the season, conducting public outreach, working on various projects and to service the facilities and pick up litter and trash. In 2009, the BLM and LMC volunteers conducted trail maintenance within Fort Sage prior to the 2009 race event. The BLM staff also maintains other facilities managed by the BLM.

C. Fee Collection

Describe how fees collected pursuant to Section 38230 of the Vehicle Code (in-lieu funds) are utilized and whether the fees complement the Applicant's proposed Project:

D. Compliance with PRC 5090.50(b)(1)(C)

Projects within the O&M category that affect lands identified as inventoried roadless areas by the U.S. Forest Service, are compliant with PRC 5090.50(b)(1)(C). (Please select Yes or No)

☒ Yes ☐ No

2. Governing Body Resolution

Certification - Non Profits / Education

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- 1. Written Agreement with Land Manager**
- 2. Verification of Nonprofit 501(c)(3) Status**

Evaluation Criteria

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1. OHV Visitor Opportunity Summary

1 OHV Visitor Opportunity Summary

- a. Does the land manager agency provide legal OHV riding opportunity? (Please select ☒ Yes ☐ No Yes or No)

Starting (Month/Year) 10/2008

Ending (Month/Year) 09/2009

- b. Off-Highway Vehicle Opportunity Ratio (OHV Ratio) opportunity

- i. Months of OHV Opportunity (OHV Months) 12

- ii. Total Miles Of Routes Available For OHV Recreation 1656

- iii. Total Acres Of Open Riding Available For OHV Recreation 419

- iv. OHV Visitation (visitor days) 189991

- v. Ratio of OHV Visitation/OHV Opportunity 91.56

1 OHV Visitor Opportunity Summary (2)

- c. Reference Document that support the responses to a. and b. on previous page

Eagle Lake Field Office, Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) provides visitation data

Eagle Lake Recreation Management Plan (RMP) and Record of Decision (ROD) contains acres managed

GIS Data Base contains route inventory information

- d. Visitor Opportunity Ratio (V/O Ratio) = OHV Ratio x OHV Months / 12 91.56

Visitor Opportunity Ratio (V/O Ratio) Score

2. Quality of OHV Opportunity

Land Manager's OHV program 12

Check all that apply (Please select applicable values)

- ☒ Map with OHV Recreation opportunities clearly shown is available for distribution at no cost (2 points)
- ☒ Map with OHV Recreation opportunities clearly shown is available on the Land Manager's website (2 points)
- ☒ Map indicates relative difficulty of each OHV trail (2 points)
- ☒ Map indicates appropriate OHV use type (ATV, dirt bike, 4x4, OSV, etc.) (2 points)
- ☒ At least fifty percent of the staging areas include support facilities (restrooms, picnic tables, trash cans, shade structures) (2 points)
- ☒ Majority of trail intersections are signed with information such as: trail names, directional signs, relative difficulty, mileage to next feature (2 points)

3. Variety of OHV Opportunity

- a. Skill levels (e.g., beginner, intermediate, advanced) indicated by publicly available maps or signage marking trails with relative difficulty 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

☒ 3 or more skill levels (5 points)

☐ 2 skill levels (3 points)

☐ 1 skill level (1 point)

☐ Land Manager has no legal OHV riding opportunity (No points)

b. Type of OHV Opportunity (ATV, dirt bike, 4x4, OSV, RUV, Sand Rail/Dune Buggy) 6

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☒ Opportunities for 3 or more vehicle types (6 points) ☐ Opportunities for 2 vehicle types (3 points)
☐ Opportunity for only 1 vehicle type (1 point) ☐ Land Manager has no legal OHV riding opportunity (No points)

4. Agency Contribution

Is the cost of OHV Program for Land Manager's most recent complete fiscal year (not to include Indirect Costs) greater than \$0?. If NO, then No points. Go to item #5. (Please select Yes or No) ☒ Yes ☐ No

If YES, enter cost of OHV Program for Land Manager's most recent complete fiscal year (not to include Indirect Costs): 35000

% Funded by OHV Trust Fund (do not include in-lieu funds): 6

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☒ No OHV Trust Funds were used (6 points)
☐ 10% or less of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (4 points)
☐ 11% to 25% of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (3 points)
☐ 26% to 50% of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (1 point)
☐ More than 50% of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (No points)

Reference Document

Financial Billing Management System (FBMS) and Management Information System (MIS). Most recent complete fiscal year Oct. 2008-September 2009. No funding was obtained in the last fiscal year. Only active grant for Eagle Lake has a performance period from Oct. 2009-Oct. 2010.

5. Project Performance

For Applicant's OHV grant Projects which reached the end of the Project performance period within the last two years, the percentage of all deliverables accomplished 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☒ 100% of Deliverable accomplished (5 points)
☐ 75% to 99% of Deliverables accomplished (3 points)
☐ Less than 75% of Deliverables accomplished (No points)
☐ First time Applicants and past Applicants with no active Grant projects within the last two years (2 points)

6. Previous Year Performance

In the previous year the Applicant has been responsive and communicated effectively with the assigned OHMVR Grant Administrator by phone, email or personal visit. 3

FOR DIVISION USE ONLY (Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☒ In the previous year the Applicant has been responsive and communicated effectively with the assigned OHMVR Grant Administrator by phone, email or personal visit (3 points)
☐ First time Applicants and past Applicants with no active Grant projects within the last two years (2 points)
☐ In the previous year the Applicant has not been responsive (No points)

7. Prevention of OHV trespass

7. Prevention of OHV trespass - Fence (Page 1)

- a. Is site a completely fenced facility such that OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas is prevented? 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

☒ No (answer items b and c)

☐ Yes (10 points, explain and then skip to item 8)

Explain 'Yes' response:

7. Prevention of OHV trespass - Patrol (Page 2)

- b. The majority of OHV Opportunity areas are patrolled (Check the one most appropriate) 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

☒ At least 5 days per week (5 points)

☐ At least once per week (3 points)

☐ At least once per month (1 point)

☐ Less than once per month (No points)

Explain patrol efforts (e.g., frequency of patrol, patrol personnel, percent of lands covered by patrols)

There is one Law Enforcement Officer assigned to the BLM Eagle Lake Field Office, patrol consists of five days a week including the weekends and holidays in those areas with the most need, frequent OHV use and frequent user conflicts. The BLM Eagle Lake staff, partners and volunteers also assist with patrol and provide reports to the Law Enforcement Officer.

7. Prevention of OHV trespass - Measures (Page 3)

- c. Measures to prevent OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas 5

(Check all that apply) (Please select applicable values)

☒ Barriers and/or signing are used to prevent OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas (3 points)

☒ Education programs, maps and/or brochures provided to the public address OHV trespass, including respect for private property (2 points)

Explain measures utilized to prevent OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas

The BLM Eagle Lake Field Office controls OHV trespass through the use of education, signing, bulletin boards, kiosks, physical barriers such as fences, rocks, gates, steel posts and cable, and through the handout of maps, flyers and brochures. The BLM website is an additional tool available to users for area information. The BLM Eagle Lake Field Office is open to the public Monday through Friday and available by telephone and to educate and assist visitors and answer questions. The BLM Law Enforcement Officer frequently patrols and provides educational information and handouts to reduce illegal trespass. The BLM also coordinates field trips to educate users on the Tread Lightly! Program and Leave No Trace program throughout the year.

8. OHV Education

8 OHV Education - Page 1

- a. Education materials available onsite 10

(Check all that apply) (Please select applicable values)

☒ Free literature is provided to visitors describing safe and responsible OHV recreational practices (5 points)

☒ Bulletin boards, signs or kiosks, at the majority of staging areas, trailheads, or other areas where the public gathers provide information concerning safe and responsible OHV Recreation (5 points)

- b. Applicant or Land Manager provides formal programs, educational talks, school field trips, etc. to the public to educate them on safe and responsible OHV recreational practices: 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☐ 50 or more per year (3 points) ☐ 20 to 49 times per year (2 points)
☐ 5 to 19 times per year (1 point) ☒ Less than 5 times per year (No points)

8. OHV Education - Page 2

- c. When Facility is open, staff are available at trailheads, visitor centers and/or entrance stations to provide information on safe and responsible OHV use 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☒ Daily (5 points) ☐ On all weekends (4 points)
☐ On the majority of weekends (2 points) ☐ On major holidays (1 points)
☐ None of the above (No points)

- d. ATV Safety Institute and/or Motorcycle Safety Foundation approved training courses are provided to the public: 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☒ At least 30 times per year (5 points) ☐ 18-29 times per year (3 points)
☐ 4-17 times per year (1 points) ☐ Less than 4 times per year (No points)

Describe Land Manager's onsite education efforts relative to items a. - d.:

The Eagle Lake Field Office provides free brochures (including a visitor map) and information to visitors describing safe and responsible OHV use on the bulletin boards and in the field office. There are bulletin boards, signs and kiosks, at all of the staging areas. The Outdoor Recreation Planner participates in 3-5 educational talks during scheduled field trips to 3 grade children on the Tread Lightly! Program. The BLM field office, our visitor center, is open to the public 5 days a week. In addition, the BLM Eagle Lake Field Office Law Enforcement Officer works Thursday through Monday conducting field contacts and user education, with a focus on OHV use. The BLM is in contact with the closest ATV/Motorcycle Safety Institute Instructors which are from Redding, CA and Reno, NV. All training is provided by these instructors which are offered on a weekly basis at least 30 times within the 52 weeks a year. Safety training contact information is available on the free literature and on the BLM website.

9. Website

- a. OHV outreach efforts are accomplished through the Land Manager's website 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☐ No (skip to question 10) ☒ Yes (provide URL address and answer item b)

Provide URL address <http://www.blm.gov/ca/st/en/fo/eaglelake.html> and
<http://www.blm.gov/ca/st/en.html>

- b. The Land Manager's website contains the following items 5

(Check all that apply) - Scoring: 1 point each up to a maximum of 5 points. (Please select applicable values)

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map to location | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hours of operation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety information |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visitor facilities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contact information | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> News releases |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information on responsible riding | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map of Facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> Fee schedule |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal restrictions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Link to Division Website | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Law enforcement contact information |

10. OHV Outreach

Check all forms of OHV outreach the Applicant utilizes: 3

Scoring: 1 point each up to a maximum of 3 points. (Please select applicable values)

- ☐ Billboards ☐ CDs and/or DVDs

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community meetings | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OHV dealers |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fairs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> News releases |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) [Outreach to clubs and stakeholders] | <input type="checkbox"/> Television |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parades | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Radio |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Programs at schools | |

11. Natural and Cultural Resources

11. Natural and Cultural Resources - Page 1

- a. Is the Land Manager's OHV area a completely fenced track facility with little or no native vegetation?
0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☒ No (answer item b) ☐ Yes (5 points, explain and then skip to item 12)

Explain 'Yes' response

11. Natural and Cultural Resources - Page 2

- b. Resource Management Information System 5

Does the Land Manager maintain a management information system managed by qualified environmental staff that identifies and monitors the impacts of the OHV activity and contains at least the following:

- Ongoing survey/inventory of species
- Ongoing survey/inventory of archeological sites
- Biological monitoring that measures changes in populations
- Components that evaluate the effects of OHV recreation and related activity on the species;
- Recommendations for improvement in species management
- Strategies to respond to changing conditions that affect the survival or reproduction of species? (Please select one from list)

- ☐ No (No points) ☒ Yes (5 points)

Reference Document

California Natural Diversity database

California BLM Cultural Resources GIS database

Annual Plant and Animal species case files; Northern CA sage-Grouse Conservation Strategy, Pronghorn Management Guide

OHV Environmental Assessments (EA), various vegetation treatments.

BLM Special Status Species Management 6840 manual

Eagle Lake Resource Management Plan (RMP)

Grazing and Allotment Plans

Habitat Management Plan (HMP)

12. Soil Management

12. Soil Management - Page 1

- a. Land Manager has developed a systematic methodology for evaluating soil conditions of its OHV Opportunities? 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

☐ No (No points)

☒ Yes (5 points)

Explain 'Yes' response Adopted the CA State Parks OHMVR 2008 Soil Conservation Standard and Guidelines

- b. Land Manager has developed methods to address soil issues? 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

☐ No (No points)

☒ Yes (5 points)

Explain 'Yes' response Recreation Management Plan (RMP) and the utilization of 4970.06.03 Soil Conservation Regulations, photo point monitoring and regular maintenance

12. Soil Management - Page 2

- c. Land Manager performs soil monitoring 3

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

☒ Monthly (3 points)

☐ After major rain events (2 points)

☐ Annually (No points)

13. Sound Level Testing

The Applicant or Land Manager conducts, or causes to be conducted, sound level testing 0

(Check only one if applicable) (Please select one from list)

☐ On most (50% or more) holidays and weekends (4 points)

☐ At least 25% but less than 50% of holidays and weekends (2 points)

☒ Less than 25% of holidays and weekends (No points)

Describe the sound testing program

The BLM Eagle Lake Field Office website encourages visitors to contact the BLM Outdoor Recreation Planner to set up an appointment to have their ATV or motorcycle tested for sound compliance. In addition, sound testing has been conducted in the past during special recreation events and in the field on an as needed basis by BLM personnel.